

## NO MORE FIGHTING.

## AUTHORITIES SAY INDIAN TROUBLES ARE OVER.

In Washington the Affairs Is Thought to Have Been Exaggerated—Volunteer Troops Sent to Leech Lake Towns With 100 Rounds of Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Advice received at the War Department from Minnesota lead the Secretary of War to believe that the trouble at Bear Lake is practically over, and the Indians will return to their homes without further trouble. Like most of the other so-called Indian uprisings which have occurred during the last century, the trouble among the Chippewas is largely due to what they considered a breach of faith on the part of the government in arranging for their removal from their old reservation and in declining to pay them for the improvements of their farms. The feeling of antagonism was intensified by the action of deputy United States marshals, who the Indians asserted, dragged them as witnesses before the courts and left them stranded without mileage to return to their homes. Bishop Whipple, who is in the city attending the Episcopal convention, states that the sale of liquor to the Indians is largely responsible for the excitement prevailing.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has gone to the scene of the trouble to have a personal talk with the men. The war department has ordered General Bacon to utilize all the troops he needs, and to confer with Governor Clough regarding the Minnesota volunteers on furlough, who have tendered their services in case they shall be needed. At the war department it is believed that the situation has been greatly exaggerated and that General Bacon's statement that he had ample forces to repress the disturbances was based upon a personal knowledge of the situation. The tribe has been a peaceful one, most of its members being engaged in farming pursuits. During the Sioux uprising in 1862 they took no part in the attack upon the settlers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 10.—At 10 o'clock this morning 130 men of the Fourth Minnesota left for towns upon the Fosston extension of the Great Northern road on the northern border of the Leech Lake reservation. Lieutenant Colonel Johnson was in command. The men carried tents, 100 rounds of ammunition and several days' rations. They are mostly from Companies E and I, but all the twelve companies of the regiment are represented. They will be stationed mostly at Farris and Bemidji.

A short and aggressive campaign, which will end the Indian troubles for all time to come, is said to be General Bacon's plan of action if it comes to another fight. It was arrived at after consultations in which Marshal O'Connor, Indian Agent Sutherland and Lieutenant Colonel Harbach took part. There were frequent telegrams to and from Washington, and it is rumored here that the decided stand taken by Governor Clough had much to do with the determination of the war department to meet the situation with heroic remedies.

Three regiments are to take part in the aggressive move against the Indians. The two Minnesota regiments, which have done duty only in Southern camps and are now on furlough, are to see active service.

Within two weeks, and possibly within a week, General Bacon will have three regiments under him in the Leech Lake vicinity, a force which is considered ample to whip the Pillagers into submission if necessary and at the same time guard any settlements which may be exposed to attack from the outlaws or from any allied savages who may espouse their cause.

## WOULD HOLD ALL

The Interview Credited to Joseph Chamberlain by a French Paper.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Eventment today publishes the substance of an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies, who is now in America. The Englishman is quoted as saying he considers the United States, owing to the recent war, to be in the same position in the East as Great Britain in Egypt, adding that the United States has the same imperative duty to keep the Philippine Islands. Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have added: "The moment has arrived for the United States to prepare for an extension of its territory, and in order to realize this ideal she will not refuse Great Britain's support. United, Great Britain, the United States and Canada will be invulnerable."

Esterhazy May Lose His Ribbon.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Soleil says it learns that the government is about to demand the expulsion from the Legion of Honor of Major Comte Ferdinand Esterhazy, who is believed to be the author of the border war in the Dreyfus case.

## M'INTYRE'S FATE GOES EAST.

Captain Lauchheimer Takes the Findings of the Court-Martial to Washington.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 11.—The naval court martial in the case of Chaplain Joseph H. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon has completed its verdict. Captain C. H. Lauchheimer, judge advocate of the court, is on his way to Washington carrying the document to the Navy Department. No portion of its contents will be made public until it is the proper authorities.

## NOT MUCH AGAINST KUNKEL.

Officers Think It Will Be Hard to Convict the Lawrence Man.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 11.—The body of Mrs. J. J. Kunkel was taken from the grave this morning to make an examination regarding the method of embalming. Arsenic was used in the embalming process and the examination was to determine that the arsenic found in the stomach was entirely separate from that used in embalming. This examination was conducted by several physicians of the city and an analysis will be made by Prof. Edward Bartow of the University of Kansas, who made the analysis that resulted in the arrest of Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Bartow was at work in his laboratory this morning but was unwilling to talk about the result of his work in the Kunkel case. The analysis of the brain and some of the internal organs of Birdie Comings is now in progress under Mr. Bartow's direction and, while it will be more difficult to ascertain the cause of death in her case than in that of Mrs. Kunkel on account of the long time the body has lain in the grave, still, if the poison was given in anything like the quantities used in Mrs. Kunkel's case, that fact can be ascertained. Mr. Bartow thinks it will take him till next week to determine definitely the results of his examination in this case.

A feeling in favor of Kunkel has developed in the last twenty-four hours, and the officers now are even inclined to believe that it will be hard to convict him of the charges against him. This morning a telegram was received from Seattle, Wash., asking if Kunkel needed any assistance in any way and proffering financial or other aid that might be needed. It is stated that Mr. Kunkel has decided to associate Judge George J. Barker with Judge Norton in defense of the case.

Mrs. Kunkel's sister told a number of people when she was here, at the time her sister died, that she believed Mrs. Kunkel was insane and not responsible for her acts, and that she would go on the witness stand and testify to that fact. Other friends and relatives of Mrs. Kunkel are said to be willing to swear to the same state of affairs. This has led to the belief that the defense for Mr. Kunkel will be that Mrs. Kunkel poisoned her daughter and then took the same method to put an end to her own life. The fact that intimates of the family will testify that Kunkel's family relations were pleasant and that there was no motive for him to wish to get his step-daughter and wife out of the way will make the defense's case a very strong one.

## SAYS THEY ARE FOOLS.

Geronimo, the Apache Chief, Is Said to Have Commented on the Uprising.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11.—"The Minnesota Indians will see that they have made a great mistake in going on the warpath," says Geronimo, the old Apache chief, one of the Indians now in camp at the Indian congress.

"I have never been in Minnesota, but I hear that up there and for hundreds of miles beyond the white men are as many as the blades of grass. If that is so, what can a few poor Indians do in a fight? They are making a great mistake and are fools. For years I fought the white men, thinking that with my few braves I could kill them all, and that we would again have the land that our Great Father gave us and covered with game. I thought that after we had killed the white men the buffalo deer and antelope would come back. After I fought and lost and after I traveled over the country in which the white men lives and saw his cities and the work that he had done, my heart was riven to burst. I knew that the race of the Indian was run."

Asked what he thought would eventually become of the Indian, Geronimo hesitated a moment and then, pointing to the West, replied: "The sun rises and shines for a time and then it goes down, sinking out of sight, and is lost. So it will be with the Indians."

"When I was a boy my old father told me that the Indians were as many as the leaves on the trees, and that way off in the North they had many horses and furs. I never saw them, but I know that if they were there then they have gone now and the white man has taken all they had. It will be only a few years more until the Indians will be heard of no more, except in the books that the white man has written. They are not the people that the Great Father loves, for if they were he would protect them. They have tried to please him, but they do not know how."

"Schools are good things for Indians, but it takes many years to change the nature of the Indian. If an Indian boy goes to school and learns to be like a white boy, he comes back to the agency and there is nothing for him to do but put on a blanket and be like an Indian again. This is where the government is to blame. When it takes our children away and educates them it should give them something to do, not turn them loose to run wild upon the agency. Until that time comes educating the Indian is throwing money away. What can an educated Indian do out in the sage brush and cañons?"

"There will be no more big Indian wars. The Indian's fighting days are over and there is nothing left for him to do but to be a beggar and live on charity around the agency."

L. C. Boyle III From His Campaign.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 11.—Attorney General Boyle is ill and under a doctor's care to-day. His two speeches Saturday in the mining district damaged his throat and he was compelled to cancel his dates for to-day and tomorrow. John W. Breidenbach will speak in his place at Washington tonight.

## MRS. GEORGE IN COURT

## PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO CHARGE OF MURDER.

The Canton Courtroom Crowded With Men and Women—It Is Thought the Alleged Murderess Will Try to Prove an ALIBI.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Anna E. George, charged with the murder of George D. Saxton, was brought into Justice Reigner's court room to-day. Long before the hour court room was filled with men and women, anxious to see Mrs. George and hear her plea. As she entered the room she, assisted by the constable, made her way through the crowd and took a seat at the court table. She was clad in a plaid skirt of gray color and a gaily colored shirt waist and a jaunty hat, trimmed in the season's style.

The eyes of everybody in the court room were upon her as she gazed unconcernedly about the room. Prosecuting Attorney Pomeroy was the first of the counsel to put in an appearance, and he spent some time in looking over the criminal code of law. In a few minutes Mrs. George's counsel, Attorney John C. Welty, Mayor James A. Rice and James A. Sterling, entered the room. They took seats on either side of Mrs. George. Attorney Welty held a lengthy conference with her and then asked for the affidavit. This was given him by Justice Reigner and while it was being examined Attorney J. J. Grant, a close friend and counsel of Saxton, came and sat beside the prosecutor.

## PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

After reading over the affidavit very carefully Mrs. George's counsel spent some time in looking over the criminal laws, and then Attorney Welty said they were ready for the arraignment. As said they desired to waive the reading of the affidavit and enter a plea of not guilty to the charge. Prosecutor Pomeroy said they had a right to waive the reading of the affidavit, but that the prisoner must answer for herself as to her guilt or innocence.

With this statement by the prosecutor Justice Reigner asked Mrs. George if she was guilty or not guilty of the charge made against her in the affidavit.

Mrs. George, while seemingly not disturbed in the least, but in a very weak and scarcely audible voice, answered: "Not guilty."

After the arraignment there was some little controversy between the attorneys as to the time for the preliminary hearing.

Prosecuting Attorney Pomeroy desired to have the time for the preliminary hearing set for Saturday on account of engagements in the common pleas court every day during the week. Mrs. George's counsel insisted on having the hearing within the statutory time, four days, and then Prosecutor Pomeroy named the hour for Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, which was ordered. Mrs. George was then taken back to the county jail.

## THE MCKINLEYS IN CANTON.

President and Mrs. McKinley have remained in the Barber house since their arrival here, meeting only the immediate members of the family. They passed as comfortable a night as possible under the circumstances and took a rather early breakfast. After this the President took a short walk near the house for exercise and to smoke a cigar.

Private funeral services were held at the Barber residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, conducted by the Rev. O. D. Milligan of the First Presbyterian church.

The President will join the cabinet at the Pennsylvania station at 9:27, his private car being attached to the special train. Mrs. McKinley will remain in the city for a few days.

## TO PROVE AN ALIBI

It is asserted that the defense will be an effort to prove an alibi and to present a credible story that the shooting was done by a man disguised in woman's garb. The attorneys are known to have made some inquiries in this line. It is now understood that the case will be allowed to proceed without the interposition of technicalities against the preliminaries, as was the intention when arraignment was objected to Saturday. Attorneys claim the affidavit is defective and could be amended and nothing but delay would result.

A postal card, dated Springfield, O., October 8, addressed to the chief of police, Canton, signed X. Y. Z., saying: "I killed Saxton, and I am not sorry for it; catch me if you can." has been received by Mayor Rice. The coroner resumed the examination of witnesses this morning and the number of his list indicates that his examination will not be concluded for several days.

Eighteen Years a Criminal Judge. LEXINGTON, Mo., Oct. 11.—Judge John E. Ryland retired to-day after having served on the bench as criminal judge for eighteen years. Resolutions of respect were passed by members of the bar.

## PETROLEUM STEAMER AFIRE.

A Million Gallons of Oil on the Burning Weehawken.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The British steamer Weehawken, oil laden, Philadelphia for Venice, is aground and on fire on Cherry Island flats, in the Delaware river, about twenty miles below this city. The Weehawken cleared from this port for Venice on Saturday with a cargo of more than a million gallons of petroleum valued at about \$40,000.

## TIPS FROM THE TICKER.

Brief News From Far and Wide Boiled Down to Paragraphs.

Vancouver, B. C.—The New South Wales chamber of commerce estimates that the incoming season will produce a yield of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat. Ten million bushels will be required for home consumption. This will leave 5,000,000 bushels for export.

Chicago—Policeman Bernard Kuebler, of the Twenty-second street station, was shot and instantly killed at 12:30 Sunday morning by one of two men whom he was arresting.

Paris—The government has issued special orders to the garrisons of numerous towns near the capital to send immediately to Paris 500 infantry each. The Journal des Debats declares that these reinforcements will amount to 10,000 men. The paper expresses the hope that the country is not on the eve of a revolution. All the troops will be supplied with two days' rations and sixty rounds of ball cartridges.

Topeka—Miss Ethel Henry, the 16-year-old daughter of M. B. Henry of this city, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine. She was a student at the Topeka high school. No cause is assigned by her parents, but it is believed by her schoolmates that a love affair had something to do with the case.

Cincinnati—Howard Clark, who was wanted in Louisville for murder and burglary, and his girl, Hattie Mahoney, were both killed while resisting arrest on the Indiana side of the river near here. Clark was wanted for the murder of Officer Heffernan, at Louisville, last August, and was attempting to escape in a skiff by rowing down the Ohio river.

London—Dr. Nancy Gullford, who no longer denies that she is the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., but declares herself absolutely innocent of any connection with the death of Emma Gill, says that she sailed for England under an assumed name owing to "another matter, which she will explain at the proper place." She is now in the infirmary of the Holloway jail, London, suffering from nervous collapse.

London—A dispatch from Alexandria says: "The troops who have returned from Khartoum are dying like flies from enteric disorders, supposed to be due to canned beef and indulgence in cheap spirits."

Berlin—Princess Trubetzkoi, who was under arrest here on an extradition demand from the Italian government, charged with forging documents, committed suicide to-day at the police station. There are several ladies of high rank or wide reputation known as Princess Trubetzkoi or Toubetzkoi. Among them are the wife of the grand marshal of the Russian court, and the American novelist, who was formerly Miss Amelle Rives. It is quite inconceivable that either of these ladies is the Princess Trubetzkoi referred to in the above dispatch.

Victoria, B. C.—The steamer Amur arrived from Skaguay, Alaska, with about 300 pounds of gold dust and a number of passengers from Dawson. Officers of the Amur report that the steamer Al-Ki broke down at Juneau. Her passengers were transferred to the City of Topeka. The sealing schooners Archib, Walter L. Rich and Penelope arrived from Bering sea. All had small catches.

Dublin—Most of the citizens of Dublin wore the ivy leaf Sunday, it being the anniversary of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell. Thousands participated in the ceremonies at Glasnevin cemetery, the lord mayor and corporation and delegates from the municipality and all the chief towns of Ireland, in full regalia, taking part in the procession. This was headed by a floral car, bearing a bust of Parnell, almost buried in wreaths and garlands for the grave. The members of the Parnell family, many members of the house of commons and deputations from various societies throughout the country were present.

Havana—The members of the United States evacuation commission gave an elaborate luncheon Sunday to the members of the Spanish evacuation commission at the Hotel Trocha, El Vedado. The centerpiece was a large bouquet of flowers of the colors of the Spanish national banner. All the speeches carefully avoided politics. After luncheon the American commissioners entertained their guests until 5 o'clock in friendly conversations, no allusions to the war, the evacuation or the political situation being made. When the Spanish commissioners left the hotel to take the train for Havana several of the American officers accompanied them to the station.

Santiago de Cuba—Major General Henry W. Lawton, military governor of the department of Santiago, will sail for the United States in the course of a few days, having been granted three months' leave of absence because of ill health.

Albany, N. Y.—William P. Douglass, ex-police justice and ex-corporation counsel of Jersey City, and one of the best known men in New Jersey, is supposed to have jumped into the river during Saturday night from the steamer Dean Richmond, somewhere between New York and this city.

St. Johns, N. F.—Mr. Parsons, editor of the Evening Telegram of this city, and Mr. Herder, its proprietor, were sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for contempt of court in publishing strictures upon the judges of the supreme court. No such penalty had been inflicted in Newfoundland during the last forty years.

Seattle, Wash.—The government survey party under George Eldridge and Robert Muldrow arrived from Alaska on the steamer Al-Ki. The party has been surveying all summer at Cook's inlet.

## PARIS A GREAT CAMP.

## FRENCH CAPITAL FILLED WITH SOLDIERS.

If the Bakers Join the Strikers Bread May Be Made in the Forts—How Men Are Persuaded to Quit Work—Strike Still Growing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Paris says: Paris is slowly taking on the appearance of a huge garrison. Troops are to be seen everywhere. Detachments of infantry or cavalry are on guard at every spot where a building is being constructed or demolished. Every heap of stones hides a sentry and miniature camps, formed of half a dozen tents, with stacked rifles, add a picturesque touch of color to the streets. All along the Cours de la Reine, the Champs de Mars and Champs Elysees groups of cuirassiers may be seen riding about slowly.

The soldiers cause no fear in the people. Even the strikers hail them with "Vive l'armee." At some places where work is still going on, such as the exposition buildings, recalcitrant workmen hobnob, chat, joke and argue politics with the very troops who are there to see they do not molest the non-strikers.

As for the Parisians in general, they seem to look upon the troops as forming part of a spectacle specially arranged for their benefit. Every family has brothers or sons in the army. Consequently there is a deep and sincere affection linking the people and military together. If a crowd of those strikers who hail the troops with heartfelt cries of "Vive l'armee" were to bare their breasts to receive the rifle balls, the soldiers, backed by the tacit approval of their officers, might throw up their weapons, and, if they fired at all, would fire in the air.

There are at this moment on a strike 8,000 navvies, 2,000 laborers, 500 carters, 1,000 wharfingers, 5,000 locksmiths, 5,000 masons, 2,500 stonemasons, 3,500 house painters, 2,500 plumbers, 2,500 carpenters, 2,000 mechanics and 5,500 cabinet makers. In all some 40,000 strong men are idle in Paris to-day. These numbers may be enormously increased to-morrow. Not only have various participating trades decided to continue the strike, but strongly worded appeals have been sent out to those unions that have not yet joined. Among these is the railway union.

It is feared, however, that the strike may soon spread to this important association. Already, with a view of meeting such a measure, the government is preparing to utilize a branch of the military, while, should the bakers join the ranks of the disaffected, bread may have to be made in the forts around Paris. The government has taken steps to protect such men as choose to continue their work.

There is a growing spirit of opposition among the strikers. They resent as an attack upon their chief strength the abstention of any department of the building trades from their strike. Where persuasion has failed to induce hesitating workmen to join them a mild sort of violence has been tried. Some stonemasons working upon some sculpture on the Champs Elysees hotel were disagreeably surprised the other day to find a group of strikers calmly sawing through the poles supporting the scaffolding on which they were working. They hastened to get down to solid earth as quickly as possible, where they were informed they must put on their coats and join the strikers.

In spite of the optimistic predictions of the end of the strike being near, the strike continues to spread. The bricklayers and woodcarvers to-day decided to join the strikers. The city, however, is perfectly quiet, but the enormous increase in the strength of the garrison points to the fact that the government fears political rather than labor troubles.

The strikers' central committee is a political and a revolutionary organization and it is engineering the dispute as if it were a strike of the proletariat. No conflict between the soldiers and strikers has occurred up to the present. Not since 1870 has Paris looked so warlike.

## Admiral Feibiger Dead.

Easton, Md.—Admiral John Carson Feibiger, United States navy, retired, died at Londonderry, his residence, near Easton, in his 78th year. He was of Danish ancestry and entered the navy as a midshipman from Ohio in 1838, and was on the Concord of the Brazil squadron when she was wrecked on the eastern coast of Africa in 1843. Later he was for years in the coast survey service and in the East India squadron. He rose to rear admiral and in July, 1892, was retired on his own application, having been in the service over forty years.

Good Behavior of Troops in Santiago. SANTIAGO, Oct. 12.—General Lawton is well satisfied with the soldierly qualities displayed by his men since they have been here, and all reports from other places in the province as to the behavior of the American troops are equally satisfactory. There has been very little drunkenness, which is really remarkable when one remembers that, as a soldier puts it, "drink is cheap and you are always thirsty."

## Yellow Jack Grows Worse.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 12.—The yellow fever situation in Mississippi grows rapidly worse and unless cool weather comes soon nearly the entire state bids fair to become infested.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 11.—Texas has quarantined against the whole state of Louisiana, and State Health Officer Blunt is down on the border to see that his orders are carried out. The state department believed that the entire state of Louisiana is infested, and that account was the quarantining put on.

## CANNOT AGREE IN PARIS.

Peace Commissioners Ask Their Governments for Instructions.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Paris says the United States and Spanish peace commissioners are at entire variance regarding the question of the disposition of the Philippines and that they have referred the matter to their respective governments.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The semi-official Correspondencia to-day, touching upon the negotiations now in progress at Paris, says: "Well informed circles assert that the peace negotiations are not proceeding satisfactorily. Senor Montero Rios has written asking new instructions to enable him to come to an agreement with the American commissioners. His letters have been read at a meeting of the cabinet and the ministers have agreed upon the terms of the new instructions which will be sent before to-morrow's meeting of the commissioners. A minister has expressed the opinion that probably the Philippine question will not be discussed as the Americans are also waiting for instructions."

The minister of war, General Correa, has received a dispatch from General Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines, announcing another victory in the Visayas islands over insurgents from the island of Luzon, who are said to have lost 122 men killed and many wounded besides losing all their guns, several cannon and a quantity of ammunition.

General Rios adds that he considers the rebellion in the Visayas islands to be ended and he asserts that the natives do not respond to the appeals of the insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Day sent a cablegram to the state department on Monday regarding the work of the American commissioners, but it was merely routine in character, and simply shows that Mr. Day and his colleagues have completed the features of the agreements which they are anxious the Spanish commissioners shall adopt.

In response to the American demands, the Spanish representatives have submitted counter demands, and one of these suggests the assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt in return, it is said, for the annexation of Cuba by the United States. Failing in this, the Spanish representatives are anxious that the Cuban debt shall be borne by the Cubans, with a guarantee of some kind from this country.

From information which the authorities have received they say they have no doubt that Spain will attempt to fasten the Philippine debt upon the United States, and this information would seem to indicate that Spain has in mind a proposition which may eventually be submitted to this government for the United States to take all of the Philippines, shoulder the Philippine debt and give her important advantages, commercial and otherwise, in the Eastern islands. If Spain has such a proposition in view she may as well know that it will be a waste of time for her to present it. This government will accept no debts, nor will it guarantee the payment of the Cuban debt, directly or indirectly. The instructions of the American commissioners are positive on this point.

## BLANCO'S TIME IN CUBA SHORT

The General and All His Troops Must Be Out by December 1.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—No information, officially, has been received by this government to the effect that General Blanco desires four months longer in which to evacuate Cuba. Adjutant General Corbin said to-day: "We shall give Blanco until December 1 to leave the island. On that date the United States expects that he and all the Spaniards who intend to leave will have gone. Six weeks or two months ought to be sufficient time for him to remove his army. Spain is surely not so bankrupt as not to be able to engage transports enough to carry away all of her troops by that time. It is highly necessary that this government gain full possession of Cuba at the earliest possible moment. There must be changes made in the civil government of the island and while the cool weather prevails we must improve the sanitary conditions which have long been such a menace to health. At present the revenues of the island are going into the coffers of Spain. No Cuban gets the benefit of a single dollar of it. The island no longer belongs to Spain and the people of the island are entitled to the revenues."

It was stated by an official of the war department that this government would be in full possession of the island of Porto Rico October 13 by a distinct agreement with the Spanish military authorities.

Returned, but Without a Sign of Andrew. NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Tromsheim says: "The German steam yacht Helgoland, with members of Herr Theodor Lerner's expedition, returned from Spitzbergen, having reached 81 degrees north. They had not seen Andrew but had collected much zoological material."

## To End Train Robberies.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—If a combination of five of the richest corporations in the United States can stop it, train robbing is at an end in Missouri, and train robbers and "quail hunters" will have to direct their energies in some other direction. Yesterday the managers of five express companies, the American, United States, Adams, Wells-Fargo and Pacific, met in Kansas City and formed a combination, the sole object of which is the discouragement of the train robbing industry in Missouri in general and Jackson county in particular.